ASILOMAR - August 5-6

The high point of WRL's 50th anniversary celebration will be the National Conference on the West Coast, at Asilomar, California, about 125 miles south of San Francisco, between Carmel and Monterey, a large state park with its feet in the sands of the Pacific and its back in pine woods. Make your vacation plans now so you can be with us. We shall celebrate the past—and organize for the future. Be with us.

MARCH
APRIL
1973

WRL NEWS

Published by War Resisters League, 339 Lafayette Street, New York, N.Y. 10012, U.S. branch of the War Resisters Intl., a pacifist organization with affiliates in 20 countries and individuals in more than 80 countries. Staff—Ralph DiGia, David McReynolds, Jerry Coffin, Lynne Shatzkin, Editor—Jim Peck. Printed by the Grindstone Press, a Movement print shop. No. 175

PICKETS... AND "TIGER CAGE"...

Photos by Bradford Lyttle

. . .at South Vietnamese Mission to the U.N., March 1, climax two days of international protest in solidarity with actions in Saigon. Similar actions took place in other cities—all initiated by Emergency Project for Saigon Civilian Prisoners. Some 200,000 Vietnamese civilians still are imprisoned in South Vietnam. Their safe release is NOT guaranteed under the ceasefire accords.

"NO ATTICA AT WOUNDED KNEE!"

This is the slogan on one of the placards at a vigil in Times Square March 8, the day of the government's 6 p.m. ultimatum for the Indians to evacuate Wounded Knee—or else. Initiated at short notice by WRL and supported by both the Peoples Coalition for Peace & Justice and Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, the vigil drew some 150 participants.

JOE, LANI GERSON GO TO WRI

Joe and Lani Gerson, who had been organizers for the Tempe, Arizona Peace Center, are now in London. Lani is the WRL's interne—part of our contribution to making the London staff international in character. Joe is becoming part of the new staff collective that has replaced the retiring General Secretary Devi Prasad, who has now become the WRI Chairperson.

PEACEMAKING CHALLENGE OF TODAY

(Editor's Note–This is the first response to WRL NEWS' appeal for more contributions from our readers.)

by Mariquita Platov

There is no doubt in my mind that peacemaking is the central task for our time. It is the concern not of 10,000 pacifists only, but of every human being today.

Each historic epoch has its particular emphasis, and peacemaking in ours is the only way of indicating that we are alive.

Our era is one of great educational development. Due to the branching out of knowledge, education is divided up into many specialties. Departmentalization puts blinders on people, so that the gravity of the threat of thermonuclear disaster is but half seen. The crying need of teaching peace as the prime requisite in kindergarten, school and college alike, is concealed. A conspiracy of cubbyholes offers escapes from this responsibility.

Peacemaking needs constant, dedicated effort from the entirety of our being. It needs in short holiness–which means, simply, the whole of us, the health of us.

But neither guidance "from above" (leadership of religion) nor the freedom to do without guidance (freedom of religion) will by itself accomplish this work. To guide oneself on one's own initiative, in full awareness of a personal link with the spirit and with the brotherhood of man, is nonviolence.

Gandhi taught this vocation. He was an enthusiast of religions, drawing out from each its essential message of peace. He made it clear that kindred aspects of all religions could find a meeting place in modern man. We have today an unparalleled and increasing opportunity to extend the glad hand of reconciliation across denominational, racial, national and other boundaries from one fraternity of belief to another. We may not resort to pretexts of ignorance, as when the "universitas" was conceived, to be a compendium or mother of universal knowledge, while the East was relatively remote and unknown. Today, with the flood of books and other media on oriental as well as occidental religions and culture, it is hard to avoid some contact with those creeds and their pacifist teaching. Extremes are meeting in unprecedented fashion, the loftiest and most down to earth. Putting one's body in front of a truckload of destructive weapons to halt delivery of them is the highest spiritual act, to mention only one instance.

Numerous voices are converging: the Virgin, Tao, Buddha, Kwanyin, Isaiah, the Quaker spirit, Shiva-Shakti, Krishna, Christ, the Great Spirit of the American Indian, Holy Spirit, one power under many names, in many streams, present to help us join in the egoless, creative action of peacemaking.

Nor is this a too facile generality. Age-old traditions of distinct racial or national forms of worship are the basis for the worldwide focus on peacemaking from its supporters. All the gatherings which take place are manifestations of an impulse long at work in people to come together in the name of peace, to answer the clarion call of the age.

If the above is obvious to readers of WRL NEWS, we may close with the question, how can it be so far from obvious to so many others.

ENROLLMENT BLANK

Send to War Resisters League
339 Lafayette Street, N. Y., N.Y. 10012

WAR IS A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY. I THEREFORE AM DETERMINED NOT TO SUPPORT ANY KIND OF WAR, INTERNATIONAL OR CIVIL, AND TO STRIVE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL THE CAUSES OF WAR

signature

address

city

state *zip code*

STAFF MEMBER "ESCAPES" FROM NATIONAL OFFICE

In January David McReynolds of the national staff spent three weeks on an extensive speaking tour of the West Coast (Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Northern California, Seattle) with quick stops in Phoenix, Albuquerque, Austin, and Wilmington, Ohio. He reported that it was great to escape from New York in mid-winter, from the office routine, meetings, etc. Thanks to hard local work by many, including Morris Kight in Los Angeles, Kent Smith in Northern California, and Sue Gottfried in Seattle, he spent three weeks of steady speaking without a break.

In Seattle, a new WRL group was set up during his visit. The speaking tour got good coverage in local papers and there were several radio and TV interviews.

Weary but cheerful and unrepentant, David returned voluntarily to New York City in late January.

THE DRAFT HAS ENDED BUT THE LAW LINGERS ON

After 42 years, American young men finally are free from compulsory conscription. The end of inductions (except for doctors and dentists) was announced January 27 by Defense Secretary Laird. He predicted that for doctors and dentists it would conclude following enactment of legislation improving their standards to the extent of attracting more volunteers.

However, the current Selective Service Law is still on the books and young men reaching draft age are still required to register–an act opposed by those who want no truck with the military. Besides supporting nonregistrants, the WRL contends that a conscription law–even when not enforced–is a totalitarian measure and a threat.

There was a brief hiatus in the 42 years of conscription in between the World War II law enacted in 1940 and America's first peacetime draft law enacted in 1948. It was the impending peacetime conscription which prompted the first draft card burnings on February 12, 1947.

NEW LITERATURE

ENOUGH OF DYING, including Denise Levertov, Allen Ginsberg, Albert Camus, Malcolm X, etc. The Kay Boyle and Justine Van Gundy compilation of famous "Voices for Peace". $1.25

ALL MEN ARE BROTHERS, the life and thoughts of Gandhi as told in his own words; just published in paperback by World Without War Publications. . $1.95

FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE, a new history of pacifism in America from 1914 to 1941 by Charles Chatfield. $4.45

THE SIMPLE ART OF MURDER, a NARMIC pamphlet by Eric Prokosch on antipersonnel weapons and their developers. $1.00

THE RIGHTS OF SERVICEMEN, the basic ACLU guide, by Robert Rivkin. . . $ .95

LEARNING PEACE–Ain't Gonna Study War No More. A resource unit for teachers, parents and discussion groups. . . $3.00

PACIFISM. The most recent bibliography on the subject from England, by John Hyatt. . . . . $ .75

SUNDOWN BEACH. Bessie Breuer's newly published play about psychologically disabled aviators of World War II. . . $2.00

NEW BUMPER STICKER: GET P.O.W.s OUT OF U.S. PRISONS. . . . . $ .50

THE LEAGUE AT FIFTY

MOVING INTO THE FUTURE: 2001 AND BEYOND

by David McReynolds

Fifty years ago a small group of war resisters met to form the War Resisters League, the American section of the War Resisters International. A number of those who met in 1923 had served terms in federal prisons or military stockades for resisting World War I. March of this year marks the beginning of the celebration of fifty years of resistance and affirmation. For the entire year ahead, from this March to March in 1974, we want to bring the message of nonviolence to a wider audience in America, and to bring many new members into the League.

The media has suggested the peace movement will fold now that the Vietnam War grinds–slowly–to a halt. We don't know which groups the media has in mind, but they don't know *us* very well. There are still loose ends in Indochina: U.S. bases in Thailand, U.S. "civilian advisors" in South Vietnam, the 200,000 civilian prisoners held by Thieu, economic aid to North Vietnam. These are among our immediate tasks, but we look beyond them. We look beyond even our commitment to secure amnesty for all who resisted this war in prison or exile.

We are looking at our own society where we must break down the ghetto walls and throw open the prison doors. Those who demand law and order must learn they are impossible outside a context of justice and compassion.

We are looking at the countless cruel, bloody engagements around the world, pitting death against death. Northern Ireland, the Middle East, Africa.

We are looking at our planet, which has become a nuclear and ecological time bomb. Unless that bomb is defused, the entire experience of human consciousness which saw its dawn more than two million years ago, shall enter into twilight and darkness.

We are only fifty years old with just a small trace of the experience we need to confront these problems, but convinced there is a greater power in love and nonviolence than in fear and guns. Our history is brief but it is proud–not an organizational pride, which goeth before a fall, but pride in the many individuals in the League who have suffered through these years, lost jobs, been beaten, been jailed. These are the heroes of our past who have carried us through, given us hope that we too may learn to run and not be weary; that in the fifty years ahead we may give reality to the dreams these men and women would not surrender to police or prison.

A Practical Celebration

Dreams are great but they don't pay for demonstrations, projects, rent, or the $30,000 deficit we now have. Even the gentlest revolution needs money; even the most committed volunteer or staff worker must eat. We urge local WRL groups to think now about some special project during the year ahead which can raise money toward a special fund of at least $50,000 that will pay off the deficit and make new projects possible.

Ideas:

.... by April everyone has either gotten a calendar for 1973–or just doesn't believe in calendars. But the 1973 Peace Calendar *is still useful* because it carries Marty Jezer's long history of fifty years of nonviolent resistance in America. They were $2.50 but we are remaindering those on hand for $1.50, so that you can make these available as gifts to friends, libraries, and organizations who need to know how dramatic the nonviolent resistance movement has been this past fifty years.

.... "wear the pin"–the WRL broken rifle pin is made of steel, handsome, small, $1.00. Wearing the pin opens the door to conversations about pacifism.

.... local groups–depending on life styles–can organize brown rice and tea dinners or cocktail parties to raise money for the League's 50th Anniversary Fund. Some people are great at setting up benefit theater parties. Whatever you do, get your local press to cover it.

.... do you have a local radio, TV talk show? Ask them about doing a special program on nonviolence during the last 50 years (a Peace Calendar will help interest them). Do you have someone in your area who can do this? Do you need help from the National Office?

.... do you have a local movie theater or campus cinema society that would run a special week-long series of classic anti-war films? Do you have a person skilled in arts or crafts who could mount a local show with all or part of the sales to go to the League's 50th Anniversary Fund?

These are only a few ideas. The best are the ones you work out locally. In a month or so there will be a special fund appeal to all of us in the League, asking if we can give something extra this year–but most of us have little money and we should not be afraid to reach out beyond our own members. There are many of our friends and sympathizers who do not ordinarily give to us but who will be honored to join in giving a contribution this special year. They would like a chance to pay some tribute to WRL, that "youthful maverick of the American Left" with which no one agrees completely but which almost everyone (except perhaps Nixon) would miss if it weren't around.

This is your anniversary. If you are 25, suddenly you realize you are linked to a past, a tradition. If you are 75, you are younger than you knew, part of a future you helped make possible.

THERE ARE TWO

PORTUGUESE AFRICA

by Jim Peck

One never would know it from reading the papers or watching TV, but there's a U.S.-financed war going on in Portuguese Africa. People struggling for their freedom are being bombed–and on occasion napalmed and sprayed with defoliants–just like in Vietnam prior to the ceasefire. It has been dragging on for 10 years–longer than America's longest war in Indochina. Where? In Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau where Portugal refuses to give up despite the fact that colonialism in Africa is a thing of the past. Who is waging war? The Fascist government of Portugal, with heavy financial assistance from the U.S., which pays vast sums to maintain its air bases on Portuguese territory. What has our peace movement done by way of protest? Nothing.

On July 8, a Portuguese training ship put into New York, but its arrival was announced in the press only the previous day. And on the 8th, the bustle and confusion of 32 young people from across the country converging for WRL's nonviolent training session made it impossible for me to organize the demonstration I had envisaged. The only record I could find of a protest demonstration in 1972 on this issue was from a Tanzanian paper (reprinting some AP or UPI dispatch) about a rally April 5 in Newport, Rhode Island, by crew members of the destroyer William Arthur Rush, bound for Mozambique and Angola.

"Protest...Long Overdue"

Protest by the American peace movement is long overdue. We should initiate a campaign NOW to make Americans aware that this war still is dragging on and specifically, that Portugal would be unable to finance it without U.S. support. WRL should start by sponsoring a demonstration either in New York, with simultaneous picketing of the Portuguese and American U.N. missions or in Washington at the Portuguese Embassy and the White House.

The last time this war made the front page of the New York Times was December 17, 1971 when Representative Charles Diggs quit the U.S. delegation to the U.N. This was big news, because it was the first time a member of a delegation had resigned to protest U.S. policy. Diggs, who is black, was protesting the "stifling hypocrisy" of Nixon's policy toward black Africa. But the development which prompted his resignation was a U.S. announcement the previous week that it would provide Portugal with up to $438 million in economic credits in return for continued use of military bases in the Azores. That pact amounts to "American partnership in the subjugation of African people," Diggs pointed out. He also protested the sale of troop transport planes and Bell helicopters to Portugal.

It is these planes and helicopters which drop the bombs, napalm and defoliants on the liberated areas which the Portuguese cannot penetrate because of the thick jungle growth (like the Ho Chi Minh trail). The specific atrocities of this war go unreported. Americans, at least in the peace movement, know about the destruction of Hanoi's Bach Mai Hospital during Nixon's final attempt to bomb North Vietnam into total surrender. But how many Americans know about the destruction last July of Areolino Cruz School in Guinea-Bissau by Portuguese soldiers who landed in 12 helicopters following a bombing raid?

Maybe nobody outside the immediate area would have known had not Amilcar Cabral, secretary-general of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde, wired the news to members of a special U.N. Mission which had visited the area in April. On January 20, Cabral was assassinated by the Portugese. Eduardo Mondlane of Mozambique, another leader of the freedom struggle, was similarly murdered by the Portuguese four years ago.

In a statement following the killing of Cabral, the American Committee on Africa said: "Just as Mondlane's death did not lead to the demise of FRELIMO and the struggle for liberation in Mozambique, so Cabral's assassination cannot stop the victory over Portuguese colonialism in Guinea-Bissau. ACOA condemns U.S. complicity with Portugal. Were it not for the strong support it receives from NATO allies–and the U.S. in particular–Portugal could not carry on this fight against the liberation forces."

Three months prior to his assassination, Cabral testified before the U.N. Committee on Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories: "We have had elections now, set up regional governments and our first national assembly with 120 representatives, based on universal and secret suffrage in all liberated areas."

At the same time Marcelino Dos Santos of Mozambique told the committee that agricultural production, the number of schools and medical centers all have increased in territory held by FRELIMO (the Mozambique Liberation Front).

Earlier in 1972, the U.N. got a firsthand sample of the war atrocities when Gil Gernandes of Guinea-Bissau introduced Sambe Tambate, a badly-burned napalm victim, and Fona na Cuban, whose torture had included the cutting off of both ears.

Horatio Sevilla-Borja of Ecuador, one of the three man U.N. mission which visited Guinea-Bissau last April, reported: "The mission has also seen the atrocities committed by the Portuguese forces. Villages have been burned and crops and cattle destroyed by costly air raids; there are constant reconnaissance flights; powerful unexploded bombs lay in the fields, dropped by modern aircraft."

Kamel Belkhiria of Tunisia, another member of the mission, said, "During the whole of the mission's stay in the liberated territory, jet aircraft, which were Portuguese in name only, did not cease their harassment, their reconnaissance flights and their bombings throughout those parts of the territory where the mission was supposed to be. These aircraft disappeared only to be replaced by giant helicopters recently delivered to the Portuguese troops to destroy whole villages of peaceful peasants."

In mid-summer, Portugal stepped-up its use of herbicides to destroy food crops in Angola. These herbicides, purchased from the U.S., have been sprayed on the Angolans since 1970, according to MPLA (Peoples Movement for Liberation of Angola). On August 23, the Times of Zambia carried a story whose opening paragraph said: "Hundreds of Angolan villagers are fleeing into Zambia because of starvation following intensified destruction of crops by Portuguese defoliants."

Thus Portugal's U.S.-financed war to preserve its African colonies goes on. With the ceasefire in Vietnam, the American peace movement should be able to find time to protest that war. Let's, at least, get started!

WARS GOING ON

(And Still No Ceasefire In Cambodia)

THE MIDDLE EAST

by Allan Solomonow

Twenty-five years of war continue in the Middle East. While time speculates about a fourth major conflict violence and terror continue to prevail in the Middle East. The actions of Arab and Israeli alike are variations of the single theme of violence, violence made possible by our own apathy in offering alternatives for peace. With time and with silence the situation of no war-no peace has deepened the differences on each side; hope has waned. Can we expect less than unending conflict?

On the one hand is the *violence of powerlessness.* While a majority of the Palestinian people live in quiet bitterness in the occupied territories or in Jordan, a cadre of resistance has been raised in camps the condition of which could only radicalize their sentiments, cyrstallize their hate. Time insures that their numbers will grow.

It has taken well over twenty years for the Palestinians to secure the merest, and then grudging, admission that "Palestinians exist". Now Israel's *de facto* settlement of the occupied territories has drained whatever hope may have been left. With no homes, no future, no hope, no power, violence seems for some no more a hopeless alternative than any other. Each unforgivable crime against humanity must also be heard as a cry to all of us to realize what our silence has wrought.

On the other hand the violence of Israel is the *violence of power.* Centuries of persecution have culminated in a holocaust so traumatic Jews have rightfully sought one place in which they can live free from fear. Propaganda from the Arab States continues to kindle that fear.

Having endured so long as a victim of power, Israel now predicates its own future upon the power it has come to acquire. As its "solution" to the problem of terror, Israel retaliates in kind. The murders of Israelis in Munich were followed by the bombing of civilians in Lebanon. Snipers in the Golan Heights precipitate the destruction of a Syrian village. An ambiguous matter of security dictates the shooting down of a civilian airliner straying over the Sinai.

So spins the wheel of violence. What would we say were Palestinians and Israelis in each other's position? The power of Israel drives the essentially powerless Palestinian resistance to renewed desperation; each and every act of the resistance only spurs Israel to find the resources for greater power. Only the degree of sophistication distinguishes the two.

Why Is This Conflict Different From All Other Conflicts?

At times conflict has been a simpler matter than this. For all its age the Middle East was (and is) a precocious war, one illustrating the characteristics of newer no war-no peace conflicts emerging in an age noted for the fluidity of political alliances and the prevalence of global communication. Direct violence is now counterproductive. The "new war" involves secrecy, and piecemeal attainment of military objectives. Technological capacity makes it hard for us to oppose wars because it takes an expert to pick through the shrouds of complexity.

In the Middle East the issues are historically complex. Should we oppose Israel we are "anti-semites"; should we oppose the Arab struggle we are branded as fronts for imperialistic forces seeking the defeat of movements of national liberation. The result is so confused alternatives become lost in the morass, and a policy of no war-no peace becomes synonymous with our paralyzed puzzlement.

Pacfists at the Dikes

The Middle East reveals to us a difficult confrontation of violences and a difficult confrontation with ourselves. The latter is the real problem, for the silence of the would-be peacemakers has created the aura of hopelessness leading to the desperation of power and powerlessness. Our own lack of response indicates that something about the Middle East compels our professed commitment to fade from view. How did we respond to the slayings in Khartoum? The destruction of a civilian airliner over the Sinai? The murders in Munich and the bombings in Lebanon? Yet, even if we protest each and every one of these acts of violence, what does it mean unless we finally come to restore some fragment of hope to a situation bound to produce violence?

Regretfully, the peacemaker declines to anticipate the very situations we later condemned. Like the Dutch boy at the dikes we wait until conflicts have created more acts of violence than we have fingers though we might have worked earlier to strengthen the dike itself. But peacemakers are a fickle lot; we would rather join a crowd to yell out a decisive "no!" when it is too late than toil in a lonely way offering alternatives for peace at a time when alternatives are still meaningful.

If we are to learn how to deal with the "new wars" of our day and the violence they will surely perpetrate, we must learn how to face the Middle East. At least one important development may give us the impetus for action: our own country is now at the focus of any future action. The Middle East has always been at the beck and mercy of the big powers. The Soviet Union and the United States have each sought to use it as a stepping stone to unite or to divide east and west; each has compelling interests in the area. However, with the withdrawal of Soviet military advisors, with the decrease in Soviet aid to the Arab world and with American-Soviet rapprochement, all parties have turned their eyes to the United States for economic and political direction. This development is cause for strong concern. American policy might well be to continue the stalemate of terror, a condition making the direction of the Middle East easily manipulable for future American interests.

No longer can peacemakers afford the luxury of sitting on the side fearful of being criticized either for partisanship or for apathy. Terror will end when hope begins. At the time of the next and the next acts of violence, we *must* go before the consulates of that country not merely to denounce the violence but to initiate our call for greater efforts in the pursuit of peace. We must begin to lend our open and positive support to the forces of peace in each country of the Middle East.

We must then turn our efforts to our own country calling for a moratorium on arms to the Middle East, a nuclear-free zone and necessarily, a neutralized Mediterranean. Finally, we must lessen our own economic hold and encourage those in the Middle East to seek a peace encompassing Israelis *and* Palestinians.

TOM FLOWER JAILED

by Joey Howard

A bench warrant was issued for Tom Flower after his letter to Judge Luther Ewbanks was received stating that he would no longer accept the appeal proceedings. (Arrested with 11 others in a sitdown May 4th at Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, he received the maximum sentence of 6 months.) Tom and I went up to Oklahoma City to talk with his lawyer, Steven Jones. Mr. Jones said that Judge Ewbanks could revoke the bond of the other eleven defendents because of Tom's lack of cooperation. Tom was to be in court on January 24 to explain to the judge why he shouldn't revoke Tom's bond. Needless to say, Tom didn't go but his lawyer did and explained that Tom's act was an individual one and so another warrant was issued.

Tom decided that he would go to Oklahoma City on February 5 and talk with Ewbanks in his chambers, not as a judge but as an individual talking to another human being.

We got to Oklahoma City fine. Tom's lawyer, Steve, was going to come with us to talk with Ewbanks. While waiting for the elevator in the building where his office is we heard someone say Tom's name. It just happened to be the prosecutor in the case, Mr. Johnson. We ignored him and got on the elevator to go up to Steve's office. While waiting for him, a U.S. Marshal came in and told Tom that he had a warrant for his arrest. So Ernest, the marshal, arrested Tom and took him away.

The marshals were supposed to hold Tom in their office till his lawyer came and then go up to Ewbank's chambers. I waited for Steven to come and when he got there learned he had to be in court all afternoon, and couldn't go with Tom. So I went over to the marshal's office and first talked with a secretary, then with Parks, head U.S. Marshal. I explained to him about how Tom's lawyer couldn't come and the whole story. Parks got very upset that someone knew of Tom's arrest and had no kind words. I did learn that Parks called Ewbanks and Ewbanks wanted nothing to do with him so they took Tom down to the county jail.

Write Him

From the county jail, he was transferred to Texarkana, Texas. However, just as we went to press, we got word from him that he is being transferred to Leavenworth, Kansas, Write him: Tom Flower, PMB 20426-149, P.O. Box 1000, Leavenworth, Kansas 66048.

CHALLENGES LOCAL ORDINANCE

This photo shows Dick Ream of the Austin (Texas) Direct Action group, prior to being busted for challenging a local anti-vending ordinance. First, he started selling WRL Peace Calendars. The authorities overlooked this on the grounds that the calendar was a "periodical" whose sale is not prohibited under the ordinance. But when he started to sell Bob Calvert's tax resistance book, "Ain't Gonna Pay for War No More," he was arrested. The case has not yet come up and the ordinance will be subjected to a general referendum in April.

SPAIN FREES GERMAN DEMONSTRATOR

"Wolfgang Kroner, arrested in Barcelona on September 27 for demonstrating in support of Spanish CO's is now free and has returned to Germany," reports the WRI Newsletter.

WRL NEWS, in its last issue, called upon readers to write protest letters to the Spanish authorities since Kroner had been held without bail since his arrest and faced the possibility of a 6 to 12-year prison sentence under Spanish law. To dramatize the plight of Spanish COs, he had chained himself to a traffic signal.

Appropriately, this chaining technique was used in a demonstration instrumental in winning Kroner's release. According to the WRI Newsletter: "At a demonstration in Bonn (organized by the nonviolent action group of which he is a member), seven demonstrators from six German towns dressed in mock prison uniforms and chained themselves to the railings in front of the Spanish Embassy. When the police arrived and rang the Embassy's doorbell, the demonstrators seized upon the opportunity to deliver their plea to the ambassador. They then went home, without having been arrested, but having gained a lot of attention from the press."

CEASEFIRE DOESN'T MEAN PEACE

by Ed Hedemann

A ceasefire has been declared in Vietnam and Laos, but not yet in Cambodia. Before the ceasefire was a day old, there were reports of violations. The Pentagon has claimed that Hanoi has not admitted to all the prisoners that the Pentagon says North Vietnam holds. One wonders if these might be used as excuses to start the killing in Vietnam all over again. We may never be sure as long as there are U.S. military bases in Southeast Asia (Thailand is not at all affected by the agreements) and Guam (some bombing missions over Laos came from Guam), etc.—or as long as there is a military!

In light of all this, it is imperative that the peace movement continue to educate, resist, and build. We must resist the military and the government, and try to work for a better society not only in this country but all over the world. We shouldn't wait for another war to begin before we start protesting the use of the military. With the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam, tax resistance is still as essential as before—our money continues to pay for the Indochina war and continues to build up the U.S. military machine. Although Nixon announced cuts in domestic programs for his new (fiscal 1974) budget, he failed to point out that the Department of Defense did not receive a cut, but got an increase. Even though the U.S. has stopped bombing Vietnam, it is still imperative to help rebuild Bach Mai Hospital. Even though there is no fighting in Vietnam, it does not mean the U.S. government doesn't believe in war and violence as a method to solve international problems—we must continue to educate about nonviolence. In short, the peace movement cannot afford to let up. It's harder to organize when the American people feel that things are all right.

After each war the peace movement experiences a decline as if there were to be no more wars (see the current WRL Calendar). But we must not allow ourselves to be deluded. It is important to investigate those threats to peace in our country and bring attention to them—such as defense industries, military presence in other countries (particularly, third world), and general governmental policies.